PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Wildfire Mitigation Plans Discovery 2022
Data Response

PG&E Data Request No.:	CalAdvocates_017-Q03		
PG&E File Name:	WMP-Discovery2022_DR_CalAdvocates_017-Q03		
Request Date:	March 21, 2022	Requester DR No.:	CalAdvocates-PGE-2022WMP-17
Date Sent:	March 24, 2022	Requesting Party:	Public Advocates Office
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Holly Wehrman

QUESTION 03

SCE[1] and SDG&E[2] each have implemented fast recloser settings to de-energize a line rapidly upon detecting a fault. SCE's program is referred to here as "Fast Curve." SDG&E's program is referred to here as "Sensitive relay settings."

a) When did PG&E first become aware of SCE's fast curve settings?

b) When did PG&E first become aware of SDG&E's sensitive relay settings?

c) Did PG&E consider implementing a similar program prior to 2021?

d) If the answer to part (c) is yes, why did PG&E not implement such a program prior to 2021?

e) If the answer to part (c) is no, please state the basis for PG&E's decision not to consider such a program prior to 2021.

ANSWER 03

a) PG&E became aware of SCE's "Fast Curve" protection in 2019.

b) PG&E became aware of SDG&E's "Sensitive Relay Settings" protection in 2019.

c) Some methods of both SCE's and SDG&E's approaches were tested and piloted between 2019 and 2021.

d) PG&E began to explore aspects of "fast tripping" or "sensitive relay settings" between 2019 and 2021, however full implementation of EPSS was not considered until July 2021. This was in part due to continued learning through lab and field testing as well as understanding the nature of reliability impacts that would be associated with widespread implementation.

e) PG&E required time to test, pilot, and evaluate strategies during this time before we could implement at full scale into the field.

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1 SCE's 2022 WMP, pp. 439-440.

2 SDG&E's 2022 WMP, pp. 307-308.